

BY BOUTELLE BROTHERS.

EXHIBITED AS RECORDS
CLAS MAIL MATTER

BANGOR, MAINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1895.

Price Three Cents.

VOL. LXII.-NO. 228.

I VORY SOAP
59 1/2 100 PURE

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear" is the motto for ordinary soaps.
Ivory Soap is always in sight and is not wasting at the bottom of the tub.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.

DR. QUAKER
OR
EASTERN CRESCENT
RANGES

Give to the kitchen that light hearted appearance. They are the best Bakers in the world. They consume less fuel. Systematic workings, repairs easily obtained:

QUAKER, No. 8, \$30.00. EASTERN CRESCENT, No. 7-18, \$25.00,
FOR THE DINING ROOM:

A 8-ft. OAK EXTENSION TABLE, \$5.00.
CANE SEAT DINING CHAIRS, at \$1.00 to \$2.50.
SIDEBOARDS at from \$12.00 up.

Cheerfulness should reign in the dining room, and it surely will with bright, new and stylish furniture about. Ours is new, it is bright.

THIS IS THE PARLOR STOVE SEASON.
We have numerous makes. Examine our line before buying elsewhere.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.
PARLOR FURNITURE,
FURNITURE FOR THE WHOLE HOUSE.

Our terms are Cash, or Installments.

Correspondence Solicited.

Out of town orders receive our most careful attention.

A. J. MOREY, Manager.
store Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

SHEATHES.

All Regular Patterns carried in stock, or Special Designs made to order in

**HARD PINE, WHITEWOOD,
SPRUCE, CYPRESS,
PINE, ASH,
MAHOGANY, Etc.**

Send for Builders' Catalogue.

Vorse & Company,
BANGOR, MAINE.

"A true soldier is his country's strength, his sovereign's safety."

An insurance policy is always a true soldier, always on guard, is a merchant's strength and a house-holder's safety. Got on the defensive at once. TYLER, FOGG & CO., Underwriters.

INSURANCE

IF SO LOOK THIS OVER BEFORE ORDERING.

I will guarantee to show you the handsomest lot of Heavy Ox Beef seen in Bangor this year, also Chickens, Turkeys, Fowl, Lamb, Veal, etc., a choice variety of Vegetables fresh this morning. Remember you will save money on every article you buy here and the quality cannot be exceeded.

THE LEADING CASH MARKET,
LYNCH'S, EXCHANGE ST

LAWSON'S
ANTI-SLAVERY
ANTI-SLAVERY

Whig and Courier.

BY BOUTELLE BROTHERS.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle Brothers, and communications intended for publication should be addressed: "Editor of Whig and Courier."

"An article entitled "How to write up a yacht race" appears in one of the recent magazines. It was not written by the reporter for the Chicago Association who was assigned to "write up" the international yacht race between the Defender and Valkyrie.

Lieutenant Peary has returned in safety and it is to be hoped that will be the last of similar expeditions. There is not enough to be gained to warrant such hardships and loss of life as have already resulted from a search for the North Pole which is practically no nearer discovery than it was years ago.

Gen. Schenck will command the army of the United States during the remainder of this week. Then a successor is to be chosen. The only two reasons which have been advanced, against giving the command to Gen. Miles, who is in line for the position, are that he is of a graduate of West Point and that he is believed to be a Republican. In view of his rank and his record, neither of these facts should count against the promotion of this gallant soldier.

The State Board of Trade will meet in Bangor today. Bangor extends a cordial greeting. We have the best state in the Union and we should let our less fortunate friends in other parts of the country know it. These gatherings of prominent men for the discussion of ways and means to promote the welfare of the State are calculated to spread the desired information and our citizens generally will have a just pride in the fact that Bangor has been selected as the place of meeting for this good work.

The *Trade Manufacturers' Journal* says: "The Watson law does not afford sufficient protection to the domestic wooden manufacturer. This fact was apparent during the fall season, and it has been made indisputable the present spring season. When the importer can obtain fully 65 per cent of the orders placed on worsted goods by the manufacturing clothiers it is indisputable that something is radically wrong with the tariff laws; that the domestic manufacturer does not receive the needed protection. In little matters, whether he is debarred from it by an absurd system of duties which permits of gross frauds, or whether the prescribed duty is inefficient in itself, the fact remains that so far as protection goes the existing law does not provide it."

At Chattanooga.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: If Southern men and women, and particularly speakers on great occasions, would only sit in a cage of or springing to the precipitation of civil war by the Southern politicians, the work of packing up old rents and healing grievous wounds would proceed without difficulty of any kind, until only the result of rebellion would tell to recall the great quarrel. But most Southern orators do what Senator Bates did—that is, most solemnly declare that the South entered upon the war to destroy the Union, being itself to be the aggrieved party; that its rights were in danger, and that secession was undertaken to vindicate the rights of the South under the Constitution.

Senator Bates declared that the Southern people believed they were contending for the great principles of civil liberty. This is wholly unnecessary, and adds a contribution to history. Senator Bates knows that of the politicians who rushed the South into war upon the Union not one believed in the justice of the cause of secession. He is aware that not one of the chiefs of secession had ever championed the cause of human freedom, and not one of them has ever been, or ever will be, quoted as an advocate of the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, or in the Bill of Rights.

Hence we protest against any further falsification of history, even to save the conscience of the living. The chiefs of secession joined in a conspiracy to vindicate the right of the strong to enslave, to own, buy and sell the weak, and to re-take the moral world which had almost universally condemned slavery as a great crime. This had to be met and tried out, and after years of devastating war the falsehood of secession was laid bare, and the men who instigated it were fugitives from the just judgment of an enraged people. This fact is now universally recognized, and while it does not reflect upon the Southern people, or in any way detract from their manhood and their courage, which are universally acknowledged, it deutes the place in history claimed for the men who precipitated the bloody ordeal by battle. Senator Bates ought to be aware that the voice of the Southern masses was suppressed, and that secession was not their act in any sense of the term. Secession was declared in spite of the will of the people, and the war was precipitated by a series of ambitious politicians who had all the political machinery in their control.

It was thus that the appeal to the last argument of kings and ambitiouis men became "absolutely necessary," as Senator Bates affirms. The chiefs of secession labored to create the necessity, secured by methods still pursued by Southern politicians, that is to say, false traits upon the ballot and by declaring the voice of the people is what it was not, and in that way involved the masses in the most execrable rebellion the world over saw. That, Mr. Bates, is history, and history as taken from the columns of Southern papers at the time. You attempted justification of there being a spontaneous outbreak of the people's not history.

We protest against any such confounding of the antagonistic principles which entered into the bloody struggle. Not that any Southern politician is expected to admit for a moment that the South was wrong, and that its defeat was a just and righteous decision of the fate. We do not look for any admission of that kind. We expect the orators of the South to exaltate upon the magnificence of display of courage and endurance by the Southern people. There is no disposition on the part of the people of the North and West to take over the ashes which secretly conceal the bones of the disreputable authors of the revolt. Yet such statements as Senator Bates deems it must not be suffered to pass without protest. Our orators should not satisfy the record even to compliment the dead.

Free Trade and the Farmer.
It has been demonstrated over and over again that the burdens which come from unrestricted foreign competition rest at the last more heavily upon agriculture than upon industry and trade. The farmers of this country who have been waded to song with anti-tariff songs can learn a lesson from the condition of their English brethren who for many

years have been vexed by many import duties. Here is a quotation from an authority on English agriculture in the last number of the *Fortnightly Review* and it makes an interesting comment on that political economy which sets forth the blessings of free trade for the farmer:

"An inexorable fate hangs over the farmers of this country. For once, when they have got a greater and greater, and while not a few of them have been driven out, most of the rest have been only saved from bankruptcy, partly through the indulgence of their landlords, and partly by means of artificial and very conceivable ways. Those who have depended for a living on live stock or dairy produce rather than on corn have been helped especially by a partial reduction of the price of butter, cheese, and bacon, which has put the question of degree, as shown by the evidence taken by the Royal Commission on Agriculture from nearly every county in Great Britain. It is well known that landlords are among the chief supporters of their tenants, and that many thousands of laborers have been driven from the country by lack of employment to seek a living in the overcrowded towns, and in the country, and in most counties, have had to submit to a reduction of wages."

This is what free trade does for the farmer in England. How much worse is it for the farmer in America!

Apprentice will command the army of the United States during the remainder of this week. Then a successor is to be chosen. The only two reasons which have been advanced, against giving the command to Gen. Miles, who is in line for the position, are that he is of a graduate of West Point and that he is believed to be a Republican. In view of his rank and his record, neither of these facts should count against the promotion of this gallant soldier.

The State Board of Trade will meet in Bangor today. Bangor extends a cordial greeting. We have the best state in the Union and we should let our less fortunate friends in other parts of the country know it. These gatherings of prominent men for the discussion of ways and means to promote the welfare of the State are calculated to spread the desired information and our citizens generally will have a just pride in the fact that Bangor has been selected as the place of meeting for this good work.

The *Trade Manufacturers' Journal* says: "The Watson law does not afford sufficient protection to the domestic wooden manufacturer. This fact was apparent during the fall season, and it has been made indisputable the present spring season. When the importer can obtain fully 65 per cent of the orders placed on worsted goods by the manufacturing clothiers it is indisputable that something is radically wrong with the tariff laws; that the domestic manufacturer does not receive the needed protection. In little matters, whether he is debarred from it by an absurd system of duties which permits of gross frauds, or whether the prescribed duty is inefficient in itself, the fact remains that so far as protection goes the existing law does not provide it."

GOING EAST.

S. J. A. Manufacturing & Advertising Co., St. John, and all principal cities of Bangor and the provinces with Pulman Car for Spring, 1896.

6:40 A.M.—For Oldtown and H. J. A.R.R.

7:30 A.M.—For Portland and Multnomah.

8:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

9:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

10:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

11:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

12:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

1:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

2:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

3:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

4:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

5:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

6:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

7:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

8:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

9:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

10:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

11:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

12:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

1:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

2:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

3:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

4:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

5:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

6:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

7:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

8:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

9:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

10:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

11:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

12:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

1:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

2:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

3:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

4:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

5:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

6:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

7:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

8:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

9:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

10:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

11:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

12:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

1:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

2:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

3:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

4:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

5:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

6:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

7:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

8:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

9:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

10:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

11:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

12:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

1:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

2:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

3:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

4:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

5:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

6:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

7:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

8:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

9:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

10:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

11:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

12:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

1:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

2:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

3:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

4:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

5:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

6:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

7:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

8:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

9:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

10:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

11:30 A.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

12:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

1:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

2:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

3:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

4:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

5:30 P.M.—For Oldtown, Milford, and B. & L. R.R.

